

In the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0003] with the following amended paragraph:

Divergent radiation is often preferred for more easily enclosing the object studied. In the case of irradiation radiation attenuated by the object, this is achieved by having a source emissive at a punctiform focal point near the object and a network of detectors on the opposite side of the object, all of which are collimated towards the source; in the case of radiation emitted by the object, a similar network of detectors is collimated to a ~~un~~-focal point which corresponds geometrically to the preceding punctiform source, but to any material object. In all cases, the focal point and the network of detectors are moved about the object by taking successive views thereof, and for each of the views, the detectors measure totals of the attenuation or emission property along collimation lines, known as projections of the image of the object. When a sufficient number of views has been taken, there is a large number of projections criss-crossing through the object. The mathematical problem known as system inversion provides the attenuation or emission property which serves to form the image at each of the points of the object from sums of properties on the projections. It can be represented by a linear system of equations where the values known at the outset are the measurements taken by the detectors at different locations and the unknown ones are the values of the property at different points of the object. Certain methods of reconstruction known as algebraic effectively resort to inversion of this system; yet there are other methods known as analytical, where the value of the property at each point is calculated directly from a mathematical combination of the projections. The present invention is one such.